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we state that this is a valuable contribution to American history, we are not using a conventional description in a vague sense. Though the remark is not altogether pertinent, it should be added that the trials of the South during reconstruction were largely due to the fact that Governors like Powell Clayton were not elsewhere in office. In fact, such men have never come in crops. Why did an executive so accomplished and so courageous, it may be asked, not meet with success more perfect? He presided over a community then backward and in many respects rude.

CHARLES H. MCCARTHY.

Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. By Lewis A. Leonard.
New York: Moffat, Yard and Company, 1918. Pp. 313.

After Charles Carroll had attained to maturity of years it was no longer easy to separate the more important incidents of his life from the history of his State and country. So useful and so conspicuous were his services in the cause of American independence that the present reviewer has always been puzzled by the omission of his life from the excellent series of biographies entitled "American Statesmen." When the existence of this deficiency was brought to the notice of its general Editor, that scholarly gentleman expressed his regret that the series had been closed. Subsequently, it appears, it was opened, but into the ranks of even this lower range of statesmen the leading Maryland patriot of the Revolutionary period has not been admitted. The existence of Mr. Leonard's work, however, is a proof that there are intelligent writers who would have cheerfully undertaken so agreeable a piece of research. If it be contended that this book contains little concerning the last of the signers that is really new, the same statement may be truthfully made of many recent works of undoubted popularity. Some of them, to be sure, have put their narratives into better literary form than that in which they were first found, and in the sense that the thought belongs to him who says it best their books are original. Nevertheless, in our estimates we should not rate too highly the success of a mere thought-clothier.

If this reviewer had prepared for publication a new life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, he would have called attention to

the mutilation in *Modern Eloquence* of Webster's splendid oration on Adams and Jefferson. By a method of condensation, which doubtless economizes ink and paper, that great statesman's beautiful allusion to Carroll is omitted without so much as a hint to the "gentle" reader. The higher mathematics might enable one to calculate the cost of periods or of superior figures and footnotes. But whatever the reason, whether the exclusion was because of things material or for reasons light as air, one of Webster's masterpieces has been woefully altered by a board of editors who lived in an age of politics and commerce. Webster contrasted not only the living and the dead, but the pure patriot with two distinguished characters whose careers were not so nearly flawless. This reviewer does not attempt to explain what he does not fully understand, but he believes that this abridged speech should have been noticed by Mr. Leonard.

That this slighting of Charles Carroll, probably because of a commercial necessity, is not entirely an accident seems to be established not only by the silent omission of a paragraph in a carefully considered address but by the failure of Moses Coit Tyler, in his admirable *Literary History of the American Revolution*, to mention Charles Carroll as even one of the minor authors of that fruitful era. Dulaney, indeed, who defended kings and royal governors, is honored in that work, while his more able and patriotic adversary is passed without notice. If this writer's canons of literary criticism were drawn from the works of Ruskin, Newman, DeQuincy, or Burke or the other masters of prose style, he should have excluded many besides this Maryland statesman. In a word, Mr. Carroll does not appear to be highly regarded by men who have taken light draughts from the stream of American history. Collectively such suppressions appear to be significant. The present author should have examined them and explained why it is that in our time the noteworthy services of this patriot seem to be familiar to few except Catholic citizens and to most Marylanders regardless of creed. In our opinion it is not the personal estimate which makes him great.

The reprint of Carroll's *Journal* of the mission to Canada adds not a little to the value of this book. The same observation is true of Washington's letter *To the Roman Catholics in the*

United States of America, which also is included. An index would have added to the utility of this volume.

Induced by the force of family traditions as well as state pride, and a descendant of colonial Marylanders has a right to be proud of ancestral achievement, Mr. Leonard undertook this work with more than the usual affection of an author for his theme. He has produced a readable and instructive book, which deserves a place in both public and private libraries.

CHARLES H. MCCARTHY.

Virginia under The Stuarts (1607-1688). By Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Ph.D. Princeton: Princeton University Press. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1914. Pp. 271.

The years 1607-1688, the period covered by this essay, were eventful ones for England and for Virginia. Milton, the eloquent champion of liberty, especially for his own sect, was born in 1608; Shakespeare lived on for eight, and Bacon for eighteen years. The reign of James I had ended in 1625, but before his death there had commenced with Parliament that quarrel which led his son Charles I to the block. Then followed the usurpation of Cromwell, whose son Richard appears to have inherited little of his father's military genius or his talent for leadership. The English people being no longer devoted to the Commonwealth, the Restoration (1660) was accomplished without much disturbance of the national life. But the dignified lords and simple ladies who graced the court of Charles I had by the time of the second Charles given way to libertine lords and shameless courtesans. In a sense the orgies following the Restoration were a protest against the gloom, the desolation, and the melancholy madness of Puritanism, whose principal exponents were Milton, Marvel, and Bunyan, though Hobbes was its lawgiver. The accession of Charles II made it safe for Butler to publish his rancorous verse. Dryden, a master of the two harmonies wrote sometimes to please himself, but generally to entertain the court. In his licentious pictures Wycherley outdid the "immortal John." To this and to the succeeding age belonged Waller and Denham, Farquhar and Congreve. The brief but troubled reign of James II was ended by the Revolution of 1688, which produced its crop of *Tatlers* and *Spectators*.